PROPOSED TARIFF

Concise Statement of the Changes Made by New Bill.

COMMODITIES ON FREE LIST

Rates Raised on Some Luxuries-Raw Wool Placed on Free List and Sugar Given Heavy Reduction-Farm Products Reduced.

Washington.-Important changes in rates on variety of commodities in the new tariff bill now before congress

Barley malt, from 45 cents to 25 cents a bushel.

Buckwheat, from 15 cents to 8 cents

a bushel. Oats, from 15 cents to 10 cents a

bushel kice, cleaned, from 2 cents to 1 cent

a pound. Wheat, from 25 cents to 10 cents a

bushel Butter, from 6 cents to 3 cents a

pound. Cheese, from 6 cents a pound to 29 per cent ad valorem.

Beans, from 45 cents to 25 cents a pound

Eggs, from 5 cents to 2 cents per dozen. Nursery cuttings and seedlings.

from 25 per cent to 15 per cent. Fresh vegetables, from 25 per cent to 15 per cent.

Apples, peaches, etc., from 25 cents to 10 cents a bushel.

Raisins, from 21/2 cents to 2 cents a pound.

Lemons-Present rate 11/2 cents pound, proposed rate 17 cents for package under 1% cubic feet, 35 cents for package up to 2½ cubic feet, 70 cents for package up to 5 cubic feet, 1/2 cent a pound for lemons in bulk or in larger packages.

Oranges, limes, grapefruit, etc.-Present rate 1 cent pound, proposed rate same as for lemons.

Pineapples, from 8 cents to 6 cents a cubic foot capacity of barrels or packages, from \$8 to \$5 a thouasnd in

Chocolate and cocoa-Present rate when valued from 15 cents to 24 cents, 2½ cents a pound and 10 per cent ad valorem additional; proposed rate 8 per cent ad valorem.

Value of Raw Wool a Factor.

Woolen manufactured goods and clothing—Present tariff rates are based in many cases on value of raw Comparison is here made with the equivalent ad valorem duties as previously estimated by the ways and means committee on wool prices in 1910:

Combed wool and tops, from 105 per cent to 15 per cent. Cloths, knit fabrics, felts and manu-

factured goods, from 97 per cent to 35 per cent. Suspenders, ribbons, bindings, etc.,

from 83 per cent to 35 per cent. Cotton manufactures: Curtains, table covers, etc., from 50

to 35 per cent.

Garters, suspenders, etc., from 45 per cent to 25 per cent.

Table cloths. from 40 to 25 per cent. Lace curtains, etc., from 50 to 45

Miscellaneous cotton goods, from 15

to 30 per cent.

Earthenware and Glassware. Cement from 8 cents a hundred

pounds to 5 per cent ad valorem. Lime from 5 cents, a hundred pounds to 5 per cent ad valorem.

China clay, a ton, from \$2.50 to Fuller's earth, manufactured, from

Mica, manufactured; from 5 cents and 20 per cent additional a pound to 30 per cent ad valorem.

Chinaware, decorated, from 60 per cent to 55 per cent ad valorem: chinaware, plain white, from 55 per cent to 50 per cent ad valorem.

Cut and decorated glass from 60 per cent to 45 per cent ad valorem. Mirrors from 11 cents and 25 cents

a square foot to 7 cents and 13 cents a square foot.

Marble, rough, from 65 cents to 50 cents a cubic foot.

Marble articles from 50 per cent to

45 per cent ad valorem, Granite and building stone, dressed, from 50 per cent to 25 per cent ad

Iron steel and metal products. Reduction on Automobiles.

Automobiles and motorcycles, 45 per cent to 40 per cent. Ferromanganese, from \$2.50 a ton

to 15 per cent. Round iron from \$6 to \$12 a ton to 8 per cent.

Iron and steel forgings from 30 per cent to 15 per cent.

Ball and roller bearings from 45 to 35 per cent.

Sheet steel or iron, now \$6 to \$18, cut to 20 per cent. Tin plate, now \$24 a ton, cut to 20

Shotguns and rifles, now \$2.25 to \$10 each, changed to 35 per cent.

Table and kitchen ware, from 40 to Steam engines, printing presses, machine tools, from 30 to 15 per cent.

Embroidering and lace making machines, now free, made dutiable at 25 The schedule carries a blanket clause that articles or wares not spe-

cially mentioned shall pay 50 per cent.

if wholly or partly of platinum, gold or silver, and 25 per cent. if wholly or in chief value composed of iron, steel, lead, copper, nickel, pewter, zinc. aluminum or other metal. Tableware, penknives and watch movements are required to bear the names of the manufacturer and country of origin. Lead bearing ore, from 11/2 cents a pound to half a cent.

As to Aluminum and Lead. Aluminum, from 7 cents a pound to 25 per cent.

Antimony, from 1 cent a pound to 10 per cent.

Lead bullion, from 2 1-3 cents a pound to 25 per cent. Nickel pigs, from 6 cents a pound to 10 per cent.

Chemicals, oils and paints:

Alkalis and compounds, from 25 per cent, ad valorem to 15 per cent. Alum, etc., from 1/4 cent a pound to 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Bleaching powder, from 1-5 cent to 1-10 cent a pound.

Fruit oils and essences, from \$1 a pound to 20 per cent. ad valorem. Flaxseed and linseed oil, from 15 cents a gallon to 12 cents.

Cod, seal and white oil, from 7 cents a gallon to 5 cents. Crude oplum, from \$1.50 a pound to

Prepared oplum, from \$2 a pound

Ocher and ocher earths: Present rates range from % cent to % cent a pound; proposed rate 5 per cent. ad

valorem. Orange mineral, from 31/4 cents a pound to 25 per cent.

Zinc oxide, from 1 cent a pound to 10 per cent.

Paints, colors, etc., from 30 per cent. to 15 per cent. White lead, from 3 cents a pound to

25 per cent. Sponges, from 20 per cent, to 10 per

Reduction in Silk Goods. Chiffons, clothing, ready-made, articles of wearing apparel of every de-

scription, including knit goods, from 60 per cent. to 50 per cent. ad va-Woven fabrics, from 50 per cent. to 45 per cent, ad valorem. Beltings, cords, tassles, ribbons of

artificial and imitation silk or horse hair, from 45 cents a pound and 60 per

cent, ad valorem additional, to 60 per cent, ad valorem. Lumber and wood: Veneers, from 20 to 15 per cent. Oaler or willow for basketmakers'

use, from 25 per cent. to 10 per cent. Willow furniture, from 45 to 25 per

Details of the Sugar Schedule. The sugar schedule eliminates the Dutch standard of color and reduces the basic rate on sugar testing by the polariscope not above 75 degrees from .95 cent a pound to .71 cent a pound. For each additional degree shown by the polariscopic test the additional rate is reduced from thirty-five onethousandth of 1 cent a pound to twenty-six one-thousandths of 1 cent

a pound, The other items in the cane sugar section are changed as follows: Molasses testing not above 40 degrees, from 20 to 15 per cent. ad valorem; testing above 40 and not above 56 de grees, from 3 cents to 21/4 cents a gallon; testing above 56 degrees, from 6 cents to 41/2 cents a gallon. At the end of the section the following clause is added: "Provided that three years after the day when this act shall take effect the articles hereinbefore enumerated in this paragraph shall thereafter be admitted free of duty.

Maple sugar and refined sirups, from 4 to 3 cents a pound.

Glucose or grape sugar, from 11/2 to 1/2 cents a pound.

Unmanufactured sugar cane, from 23 to 15 per cent. (A provision placing the articles in this section on the free list after three

Sugar candy valued at 15 cents a pound or less from 4 cents a pound and 15 per cent, ad valorem to cents a pound; valued at more than 15 cents a pound, from 50 to 25 per

(Cuban sugars by treaty arrange ments come in at a 20 per cent. reduc-

tion from the regular duties.) Scrap tobacco, taken from a general classification, at a rate of 55 cents a pound, and given an individual classification of 35 cents a pound.

Flax, hemp and jute: Flag, hackled, from 3 to 11/2 cents a

Tow and flax from \$20 to \$10 a

Hemp and tow of hemp, from 1 cent to 1/2 cent a pound. Hemp, hackled, from 3 to 1 cent a

nound. Mattings, Linoleum, Etc. Floor mattings, from 31/2 cents to 1/2

cent a square yard. Linoleum and oilcloth, now classifled from 8 cents a square and 25 per cent., to 10 cents a square yard and 20 per cent, reclassified at the following rates-plain or stamped linoleum, 30 per cent.; inlaid linoleum, 35 per

cent.; oilcloth, 15 per cent, Pile fabrics, from 60 to 40 per cent. Bags or sacks of single jute yarns, from % cents a pound and 15 per cent.

to 25 per cent. Paper and Books: Printing paper (other than paper commercially known as hand made or machine hand made paper. Japan paper and imitation Japan paper whatever name known), unsized, sized or glued, suitable for the printing of books and newspapers, but not for covers or bindings, not specially provided for in this section, valued above 21/2 cents a pound, 12 per cent, ad valorem: "Provided, however, that if any country, dependency, province or other subdivision of government shall impose any export duty, export license fee, or other charge of any kind whatsoever (whether in form of ad-

ditional charge, or license fee, or otherwise) upon printing paper, wood pulp or wood for use in the manufacture of wood pulp, there shall be imposed upon printing paper, when imported either directly or indirectly from such country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government, an additional duty equal to the amount of such country, dependency, province or other subdivision of government, upon use in the manufacture of wood pulp."

Writing paper, from 3 cents a pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem to 25 per cent.

Envelopes, from 20 to 15 per cent Books, from 25 per cent. to 15 per

Photograph albums, from 35 per cent, to 25 per cent. Manufactures of paper, from 35 to 25 per cent

Sundries: Straw hats, unblocked and untrimmed, 35 per cent. to 25 per

Brushes and feather dusters, from 40 to 35 per cent. Fireworks, from 12 to 10 cents a

pound. Gunpowder valued at less than 20 cents a pound, from 2 cents to 1/2 cent a pound; valued over 20 cents a pound, from 4 cents to 1 cent a pound. Furs, Hats, Gloves.

Furs, dressed on skin, from 20 to 30 per cent.; partly manufactured furs. from 50 to 40 per cent.; furs for hat use, from 20 to 15 per cent.

Hats, bonnets and hoods of felt, taxed under the classification of the present law from \$1.50 a dozen and 20 per cent, ad valorem to \$7 a dozen and 20 per cent., placed in the new bill at 40 per cent, ad valorem.

Women's glace gloves, from \$1.25 to \$1 a dozen when not over 14 inches in length; an additional tax of 25 cents a dozen for each inch in length over 14 inches.

Women's kid gloves, from \$3 to \$2 a dozen, not over 14 inches in length; an additional 25 cent tax a dozen for each inch over 14 inches in length.

Cumulative duty on lined gloves, cotton lined from \$1 to 25 cents a dozen; silk or wool lined, from \$1 to 50 cents a dozen; fur lined, from \$1 to \$2

Musical instruments, from 45 to 35 per cent. Phonographs, from 45 to 25 per

cent Photographic plates, from 25 to 15 per cent. Moving picture films, from 25 to 20

Umbrellas and sun shades, from 50 to 30 per cent. The schedule carries a general pro vision increasing the duty on manufactured articles not specifically provided for in the section from 15 to 20

per cent. Unmanufactured articles re-

main at 10 per cent.

NEW INCOME TAX **STARTS AT \$4,000**

Elaborate Provision for Graduated Payment System in New Tariff Bill.

Washington, D. C .- Included in the Democratic tariff revision bill is an income tax section, which would require every resident of the States who earns more than \$4,000 a year to pay a tax of 1 per cent, on his earnings in excess of the exemption. This would not compel the man who earns only \$4,000 to pay a tax, but it would demand that one who earned \$4,100, for example, pay into the government treasury an annual tax of 1 per cent, on \$100, or \$1

The bill also would provide higher rates of taxation for persons with larger incomes, adding a surtax of 1 per cent, additional on earnings in excess of \$20,000; 2 per cent. additional on earnings in excess of \$50,000, and 3 per cent. additional on earnings in excess of \$160,000.

How Surtax Would Be Imposed.

Under the surtax provisions the man who earns \$20,000 would pay to the government each year at the rate of 1 per cent. on \$16,000 (\$4,000 exempt). or \$160. If he earns \$30,000 he would pay 1 per cent. on \$16,000, and 2 per cent on \$10,000, making his annual tax \$360. The person with a \$50,000 income would pay 1 per cent. on \$16. 000 and 2 per cent. on \$30,000-a total tax of \$760. The man with an income of \$100,000 would be required to pay 1 per cent, on \$16,000, 2 per cent, on \$30,000, and 3 per cent. on \$50,000, which would be \$1,500, bringing his total income tax to \$2,260. Anyone with a net income of a million would pay this \$2,260 on his first \$100,000 and in addition he would pay 4 per cent. on \$900,000, which would

bring his total tax to \$38,260. This bill also would re-enact the present corporation tax law, imposing a 1 per cent, tax on the earnings of corporations, stock companies, insurance companies and the like, but it would exempt partnerships. This is a flat tax, there being no graduated scale as the earnings increase. The few changes from the present corporation tax act, concern chiefly the time of making returns and the time for collection

The bill includes under its provisions the property and earnings in this country of persons who live abroad. May Bring In \$100,000,000.

It is estimated by members of the ways and means committee that ap proximately \$100,000,000 in revenue may be derived from this new tax, including the corporation tax, that amount making up for the deficit in hasn't 42?

revenues to be derived from imports by virtue of the greatly reduced tariff and the transfer to the free list of articles that are classed as necessa-

ries of living. Incomes of taxable persons shall include gains, profits and income derived from salaries, wages or comwhatever kind and in whatever form paid, or from professions, vocations, business, trade, commerce or sales or dealings in property, also from interest, rent, dividends, securities, including income from property, income from but not the value of property acquired by bequest, devise or descent, and also proceeds of life insurance policies paid upon death of persons insured.

Provision Made for Deductions. The bill allows as deductions in computing net income all necessary expenses actually incurred in carrying on any business, not including personal living or family expenses, interest accrued and payable within the year by a taxable person on indebtedness; all national, state, county. school and municipal taxes, not including local benefit taxes; losses in curred in trade or from fires, storms or shipwreck not compensated by insurance or otherwise; debts actually ascertained as worthless and charged off; also reasonable allowance wear and tear on property; but no de-duction will be allowed for expense of restoration or improvements made to facrease property value.

It excepts also, in computing net in come, amounts received as dividends upon the stock of any corporation, joint stock company, association or insurance company which is taxable upon its net income under the corporation tax provision of the bill.

The bill excludes the compensation of the president of the United States during his term, that of judges of the Supreme and inferior courts of the United States, and compensation of all officers and employes of a state or any political subdivision thereof.

System of Collection Framed.

It establishes a system of collection of the tax at its source, requiring all persons, firms, copartnerships, companies, corporations, joint stock comnanies associations or insurance com panies, and all trustees, executors, administrators, receivers, etc., and officers and employes of the United States having the control or disposal of salaries, wages, interest and other profits and income of another person to withhold and pay to the collector of internal revenue the amount of income tax due from such person. All such persons or firms are made per

sonally liable for such tax. Persons or corporations liable to make return on incomes who fail to do so at a specified time, are made liable to a fine not exceeding \$500 and the penalty for false or fraudulent re turns is fixed at \$1,000 or imprison-ment not exceeding one year, or both.

"In formulating this additional impost," said Chairman Underwood in his report, "the attempt has been made to provile not only a source of revenue, but also a means of redress ing in some measure the unequal tax burdens which result from the practice of basing the federal income en tirely upon customs and internal revenue duties. This is a system of tax-ation which inevitably throws the burden of supporting the government upon the shoulders of the consumers. It correspondingly exempts the men of larger income, whose consumption of the ordinary necessaries of life is subject to tariff taxation in a far less aggregate degree than is that of smaller income earners, who expend the greater proportion of their resources for the ordinary necessaries of life."

Underwood Defends Plan. Speaking of the principle of taxation laid down and the graduated sys-

em proposed, Mr. Underwood de-"The progressive principle already has been sustained by the Supreme court of the United States in the inheritance tax cases and there can be no doubt that the same principle applies to the income tax included in this bill and will be fully upheld

should it ever be called into question. Owing to defects in personal property taxation, the larger incomes in the United States have for many years been able to escape with less than their share of the general burden of taxation, and this inequity will be, it is believed, in part overcome by the

The bill provides that all taxable persons shall be notified of the amount for which they are liable under the law on or before the 1st day of June of each year and assessments must be paid on or before June 30. For delay in making payments and ten days after notice, there shall be added sum of 5 per cent, of the amount of tax unpaid and interest at the rate of 1 per cent, a month from the time the

tax fell due. The corporation tax provision, it is directed, shall be computed upon income for the year ending December 31, 1913, and for each calendar year thereafter. It is provided, however, that corporations may designate the last day of any month as the day of the closing of the fiscal year and may have the tax computed on the basis of net income ending-on its designated day. All labor, agricultural, horticultural, fraternal, religious and mutual benefit societies are made exempt from the tax.

Has the Earmarks. Guide-In front of you is the na tional capitol.

Miss Gush-Oh, isn't it angelic? Mr. Grouch-Angelic? Why, youn; woman, how can you speak of it as

being angelic? Miss Gush-Well, it has wings,

Connecticut the Thirty-Sixth State to Ratify the Constitutional Amendment-Operative Now.

Washington, D. C .- Direct election of United States senators by the people was authorized and made compulsory, when the Connecticut legisla ture ratified the constitutional amend ment submitted by congress less than a year ago. Ratification already had been given by thirty-five states.

The situation that results through out the contrary where many legislatures have adjourned until 1915 is such as to leave confusion in the minds of members of the senate as to how the early steps toward direct election of senators will be carried out.

While the proclamation of the secretary of state announcing final ratification of the amendment by thirty-six states is required by law, Senator Bristow and Senator Borah, leaders in the direct elections fight in con gress, expressed the opinion that the amendment is for all practical purposes now a part of the constitution.

"Any man who may be elected to the senate hereafter must be elected directly," said Borah.

BILLS RAINED ON CONGRESS

Measures Introduced the First Day Covered Everything From Currency to Flood Relief.

Washington, D. C.-Bills and reso lutions to reform the nation's cur rency system, to prevent floods of the Mississippi river, to provide for relief of flood sufferers, to build government railroads in Alaska and for a host of other purposes, were introduced in both houses of congress the first day of the session. The measures represented weeks of work on the part of senators and representatives in the preparation of legislative drafts to be urged for immediate ac

Several currency reform bills appeared, one by Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, a member of the senate committee that will prepare currency legislation. It would establish twenty distinct national reserve associations with wide powers of note issue, discount and exchange. The bill devised by the National Monetary Commission was introduced again by Senator Lodge, acting for Senator Weeks.

THE POPE'S CONDITION GRAVE Is Suffering From a Relapse of the

Influenza, Says an Official

Statement. Rome, Italy.-Pope Pius X's condition is considered graver than that occasioned by his illness of last month. The present attack began with a fainting spell and Professor Marchiafava, the papal physician, was summoned late at night. He visited the pontiff again several times in the The official statement given out at the Vatican simply says:

"The pope is suffering from a re lapse of the influenza."

The Osservatore Romano, the Vatican organ, published the following official statement: "The holy father has been indisposed with a relapse of influenza.

but he requires much rest. EIGHTEEN VOTES FOR MURDOCK

Progressive Congressmen Supported

His condition is causing no anxiety

the Kansan for the Speakership-Cooper Got Four. Washington.-The House sentatives of the Sixty-third Congress re-elected Speaker Clark. He received 271 votes, James R. Mann of Illinois.

Victor Murdock of Kansas, Progres sive, received 18 votes. Four Progressive Republicans voted for Representative Cooper of Wisconsin. Mr. Cooper voted for Representa

Republican, received 111 votes, and

tive Nelson of Minnesota. Representative Walter M. Chandler of New York was chosen to make the nominating speech for Mr. Murdock He eulogized the Kansan and de scribed him as "that militant, aggres sive, red-blooded Progressive from the West."

AUSTRIA WOULD CURB SERVIA

That Nation Urging the Powers to Blockade the Albanian Ports Taken by the Ally.

Losdon, Eng.-The powers propose that unless Montenegro complies with their wishes in regard to Scutari, the blockade of the Montenegrin ports of Antivari and Dulcigno shall begin in

three days. Austria is urging that the blockade be extended to the Albanian ports occupied by the Servians and that spe cial steps be taken at Belgrade as Servians now are playing the chie role in the siege of Scutari. No de cision has been taken on this point.

Prof. Olson Not Guilty.

St. Paul, Minn.-The jury in the case of Prof. Oscar M. Olson, formerly of the University of Minnesota charged with the murder of Clyde N. Darling, alleged wrecker of the Olson home, has returned a verdict of not guilty.

For Flood Relief, \$40,000,000. Washington, D. C.-Representative Gard of Ohio has introduced a joint resolution in congress for the appro priation of \$40,000,000 for the relief of the flood sufferers in Ohio.

SENATORS BY DIRECT VOTE GIRL SUFFERED

At Regular Intervals-Says Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound completely cured her.

Adrian, Texas.-"I take pleasure in adding my testimonial to the great list be of interest to suffering women. For four years I suffered untold agonies at 多香 regular intervals. Such pains and oramps, severe chills and sickness at stomach then finally hemorrhages until I

would be nearly blind. I had five doctors and none of them could do more than relieve me for a time.

"I saw your advertisement in a paper and decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took seven boxes of it and used two bottles of the Sanative Wash, and I am completely cured of my trouble. When I began taking the Compound I only began taking the Compound I only weighed ninety-six pounds and now I weigh one hundred and twenty-six pounds. If anyone wishes to address me in person I will cheerfully answer all letters, as I cannot speak too highly of the Pinkham remedies."—Miss JES-SIE MARSH, Adrian, Texas.

Hundreds of such letters expressing gratitude for the good Lydia E. Pink-ham's Vegetable Compound has accom-plished are constantly being received, proving the reliability of this grand old

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confi-dential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

RESINOL RELIEVED ITCHING INSTANTLY

And Completely Cured Skin Humor.

If you have eczema or any other itching, burning skin trouble, the best evidence of what Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment can do for you is the word of one who was cured by them after weeks of suffering. Adolph Schoen, 742 Shepherd Ave., Brooklyn, writes:

Nov. 1, 1912.—"At first little red spots were seen on my arms and body, which I noticed were getting larger every day. They itched me so much that I scratched myself until I bled. There were times when I stood up all night and scratched. I was troubled about three weeks, during which time I used —, which seemed to do me no good whatever. Then, finally, I thought of trying Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment. As soon as I applied Resinol Ointment I felt much re-

plied Resinol Cintment I feit much relief. After fising it a few times, I noticed the sore spots slowly fading
away, and in about a month I was
cured completely."

The soothing, healing balsams in
Resinol Cintment and Resinol Scap,
penetrate every tiny pore of the skin,
clearing it of all impurities, driving
away eczema, rashes, ringworm, psoriasis, and other eruptions, and making asis, and other eruptions, and making pimples and blackheads impossible. Prescribed by physicians for eighteen years. For free samples write to Dept. 8-K, Resinol, Baltimore, Md. Every druggist sells Resinol Ointment (50c) and Resinol Soap (25c), or sent by parcel post on receipt of price.

Women may look good without being accused of good looks.

SEEDS—Alfalfa \$6; timothy, blue grass & cane \$2; sweet clover \$9. Farms for sale & rent on crop paym'ts. J. Mulhall, Soo City, Ia.

cuses him on the ground that he When you feel like calling a man a liar go to the telephone and then

The wife of a shiftless man ex-

change your mind.

Better Give Un Fish. Some people are always prepared for trouble which may not materialize, like the man who carried a raw egg wherever he went

a raw egg?" asked a friend one day.

"Because it is such an excellent remedy for fishbone in the throat." A Winner, If-At an Easter breakfast John D.

Why must you always carry about

Rockefeller, Jr., once said: "The road to success is called Perseverance. Perseverance conquers everything. But-"

Mr. Rockefeller, with a smile, took up an Easter egg. "But," he added, "let us remember that a hen on an egg of porcelain perseveres."



er laxatives or cathartics. They coax the liver into activity by gentle methods, they do not scour; they do not gripe; they do not weaken; but they do start all the secretions of the liver and stomach in a way that soon puts these organs in a healthy condition and

corrects constipation. Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills are a tonic to the stomach, liver and nerves. They invigorate instead of weaken; they enrich the blood instead of impoverng it; they enable the stomach to get all nourishment from food that is put into it. Price 25 cents. All Druggists.